



2019 Essay Composition, Elementary and Junior Division:

Name: _____

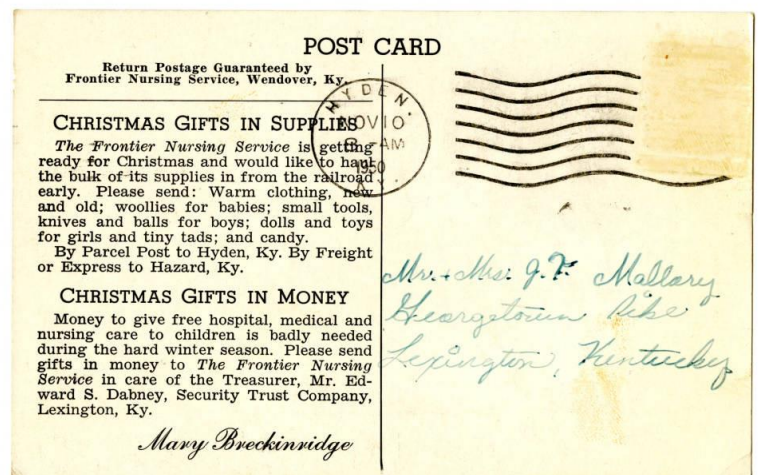
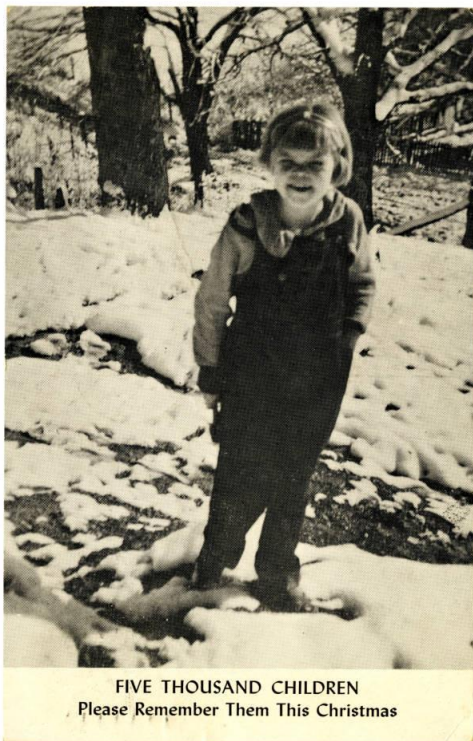
School: _____

Using the documents provided, your previous knowledge, and use of external sources please write an essay that answers the following question. Essays should have a thesis, supporting points, and a conclusion. If you use sources not provided by KHS, please include a works cited page. Good luck!

- Using the below sources and your own research write an essay that discuss similarities and differences in healthcare in Kentucky from early settlement to today. Consider how people traveled, medical education, where people lived, and the type of medicine available.

Submission deadline: November 8.

Submission instructions: Email to jennifer.disponette@ky.gov, fax to 502-564-4701, or mail to KJHS, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort KY 40601.

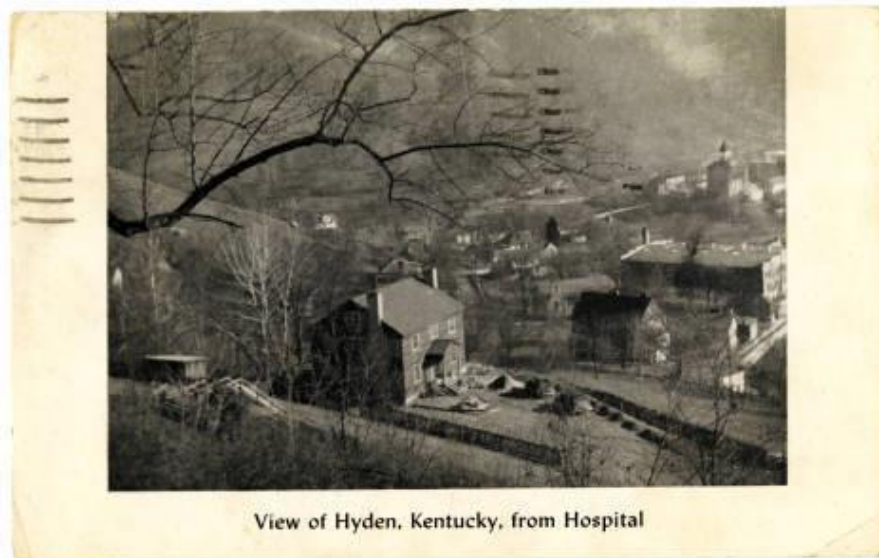


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Kentucky HISTORICAL SOCIETY



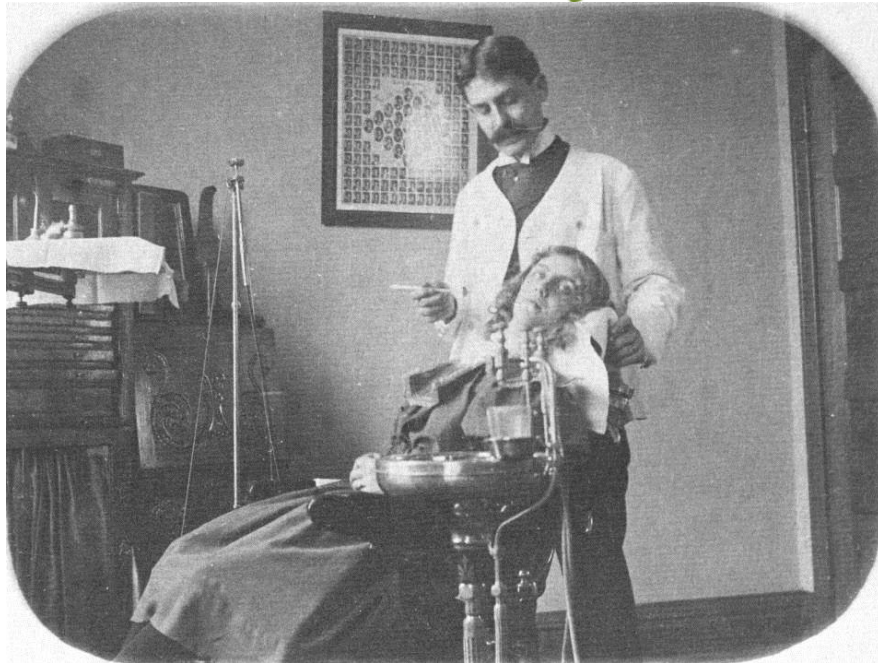
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Kentucky

HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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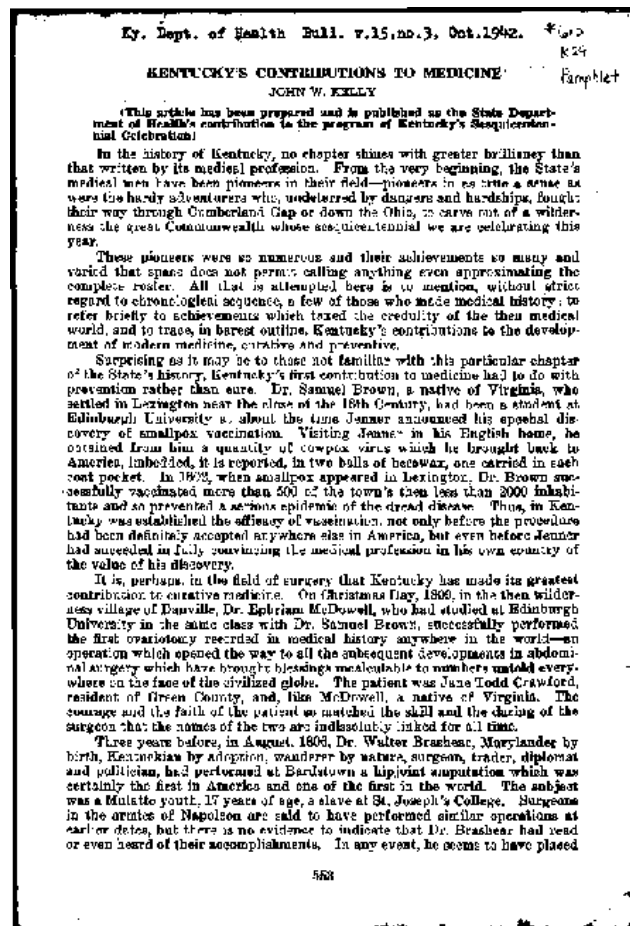
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Kentucky

HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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Transcript:

"In the history of Kentucky, no chapter shines with greater brilliancy than that written by its medical profession. From the very beginning, the State's medical men have been pioneers in their field—pioneers in as true a sense as were the hardy adventurers who, undeterred by dangers and hardships, fought their way through Cumberland Gap or down the Ohio, to carve out of a wilderness the great Commonwealth whose sesquicentennial we are celebrating this year. These pioneers were so numerous and their achievements so many and varied that space does not permit calling anything even approximating the complete roster. All that is attempted here is to mention, without strict regard to chronological sequence, a few of those who made medical history; to refer briefly to achievements which taxed the credulity of the then medical world, and to trace, in barest outline, Kentucky's contributions to the development of modern medicine, curative and preventive. Surprising as it may be to those not familiar with this particular chapter of the State's history, Kentucky's first contribution to medicine had to do with prevention rather than cure. Dr. Samuel Brown, a native of Virginia, who settled in Lexington near the close of the 18th Century, had been a student at Edinburgh University at about the time Jenner announced his epochal discovery of smallpox vaccination. Visiting Jenner in his English home, he obtained from him a quantity of cowpox virus which he brought back to America, imbedded, it is reported, in two balls of beeswax, one carried in each coat pocket. In 1802, when smallpox appeared in Lexington, Dr. Brown successfully vaccinated more than 500 of the town's then less than 2000 inhabitants and so prevented a serious epidemic of the dread disease. Thus, in Kentucky was established the efficacy of vaccination, not only before the procedure had been definitely accepted anywhere else in America, but even before Jenner had succeeded in fully convincing the medical profession in his own country of the value of his discovery. It is, perhaps, in the field of surgery that Kentucky has made its greatest contribution to curative medicine. On Christmas Day, 1809, in the then wilderness village of Danville, Dr. Ephriam McDowell, who had studied at Edinburgh University in the same class with Dr. Samuel Brown, successfully performed the first ovariectomy recorded in medical history anywhere in the world—an operation which opened the way to all the subsequent developments in abdominal surgery which have brought blessings incalculable to numbers untold everywhere on the face of the civilized globe. The patient was Jane Todd Crawford, resident of Green County, and, like McDowell, a native of Virginia. The courage and the faith of the patient so matched the skill and the daring of the surgeon that the names of the two are indissolubly linked for all time. Three years before, in August, 1806, Dr. "Walter Brashear, Marylander by birth, Kentuckian by adoption, wanderer by nature, surgeon, trader, diplomat and politician, had performed at Bardstown a hipjoint amputation which was certainly the first in America and one of the first in the world. The subject was a Mulatto youth, 17 years of age, a slave at St. Joseph's College. Surgeons in the armies of Napoleon are said to have performed similar operations at earlier dates, but there is no evidence to indicate that Dr. Brashear had read or even heard of their accomplishments."